

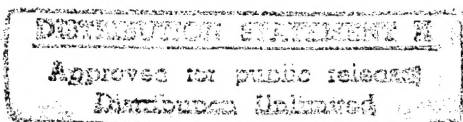
**United States Air Force
611th Air Support Group/
Civil Engineering Squadron**

Elmendorf AFB, Alaska

Final

**Decision Document for
No Further Response Action Planned**

**Oliktok Point Radar Installation,
Alaska**



19960808 085

Prepared by:

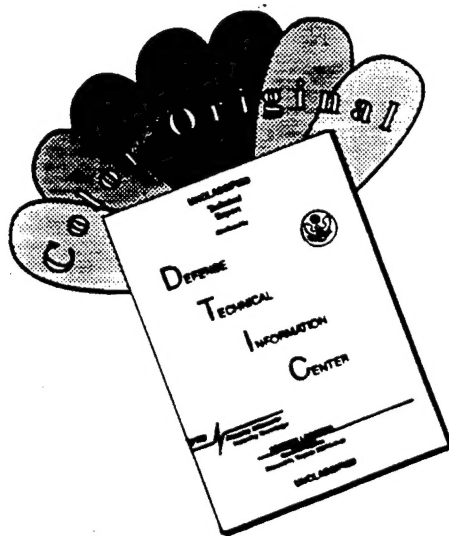
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03 JUNE 1996

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PREFACE

This report presents information supporting decisions for no further action at four sites located at the Oliktok Point radar installation in northern Alaska. The sites were characterized based on sampling and analyses conducted during Remedial Investigation activities performed during August and September 1993. This report meets the requirements of the United States Air Force (Air Force) Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and is designed to comply with all federal, state, and local laws governing the conduct of environmental investigations in Alaska. This report was prepared by ICF Technology Incorporated.

This report was prepared during April and June 1996. Mr. Samer Karmi of the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence Environmental Restoration Division (AFCEE/ESR) was the Alaska Restoration Team Chief for this task. Dr. Jerome Madden and Mr. Richard Borsetti of the 611th CES/CEVR were the Remedial Project Managers for this project.

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NOTICE

This report has been prepared for the Air Force by ICF Technology Incorporated to support no further action decisions for specified sites under the Air Force Installation Restoration Program (IRP). The limited objectives of this report and the ongoing nature of the IRP, along with the evolving knowledge of site conditions and chemical effects on the environment and health, must be considered when evaluating this report, since subsequent facts may become known which may make this report premature or inaccurate. Acceptance does not mean that the Air Force adopts the conclusions, recommendations or other views expressed herein, which are those of the contractor only and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the Air Force.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
AFCEE/ESR	Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence Environmental Restoration Division
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
Air Force	United States Air Force
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
COC	Chemical of Concern
DEW	Distant Early Warning
DRPH	Diesel Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center
GRPH	Gasoline Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons
HVOC	Halogenated Volatile Organic Compound
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RI	Remedial Investigation
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Decision Document discusses the selection of no further action as the recommended action for four sites located at the Oliktok Point radar installation. The United States Air Force (Air Force) completed a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and a Risk Assessment for the eight sites located at the Oliktok Point installation (U.S. Air Force 1996a,b). Based on the findings of these activities, four sites are recommended for no further action. Each recommendation for no further action is based on one or more of the following criteria:

- The findings of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study demonstrate that chemical constituents are not present or occur at low concentrations;
- There is no unacceptable risk to potential human or ecological receptors posed by chemical constituents detected at the site; and
- The Air Force was unable to identify a source of suspected contamination during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study process.

The following sites at the Oliktok Point radar installation are recommended for no further action:

- Old Landfill (LF01);
- Dump Site (LF02)
- Dock Storage Area (ST03); and
- POL Storage (ST04).

The recommendation of no further action is considered to be protective of human health and the environment, to be cost effective, and to meet applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs). Sites at the Oliktok Point installation requiring remedial action are addressed in the Final Oliktok Point Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (U.S. Air Force 1996a).

The Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line community relations program, which includes the community of Nuiqsut, was developed to educate the residents on the nature of the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) activities and findings and to ensure the community has input to the decision-making process. The activities include researching, developing, and maintaining a mailing list; producing and distributing fact sheets; and establishing and maintaining administrative records/information repositories at the Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage and the Tuzvy Library in Barrow, Alaska. The Air Force will continue to seek input from the community by informing the community of the possible organization of a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), and being available for informal visits and small group meetings. The Air Force will broadcast radio announcements, hang posters in public areas, and publish notices announcing the RAB informational meeting to inform the community.

In October 1994, a fact sheet was distributed to everyone on the mailing list summarizing public involvement opportunities during the overall remedial action decision making process. The fact

sheet provided a brief history of the DEW Line installations, an overview of the IRP, an update on the environmental investigations at each installation, and a description of the Community Relations Plan, including Air Force plans to keep the community informed about environmental activities at the various installations. The fact sheet also provided a general schedule of the process leading up to the public comment period. The Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Final Risk Assessment, and Draft Final Decision Document for Oliktok Point were placed in the information repository for public review in April 1996. A fact sheet explaining the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and Risk Assessment findings was prepared and distributed to individuals on the mailing list. A public comment period on the Draft Final Decision Document was announced via public notice published in the Arctic Sounder and via posters mailed to the city office.

To facilitate public participation, the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Final Risk Assessment, and Draft Final Decision Documents for the Oliktok Point radar installation were placed in the Administrative Record/Information Repository at the Elmendorf AFB in Anchorage and at the Tuzvy Library in Barrow, Alaska. In addition, these documents were available at the Nuiqsut Trapper School Library in Nuiqsut, Alaska. The public comment period for the Draft Final Decision Document for the no further action sites was held from 26 April to 25 May, 1996. Individuals who visited the repositories over the course of the public comment period were asked to sign in so the Air Force could determine if the repository was being used. The repository was not visited during the comment period as per the sign-up sheet. Questions or comments in regard to information presented in these documents should be addressed to:

Mr. Roger Lucio
Community Relations Coordinator
611 CES/CEVR
6900 - 9th Street, Suite 360
Elmendorf AFB, Alaska 99506-2270
(907) 552-4532 or 1-800-222-4137

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE OLIKTOK POINT RADAR INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

The Oliktok Point radar installation is located at 70°30'N, 149°53'W on the north coast of Alaska. The 2,325-acre installation is situated on Oliktok Point, east of the Colville River. The installation, also known as POW-2, was constructed as an auxiliary DEW Line station between 1954 and 1955. The station structures include one 25-module train, radome radar, warehouse, garage, fixed petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) tanks, pumphouse, radar antennas, hangar, and 4,020-foot gravel runway.

The installation is located in an area dominated by the influence of coastal and thaw lake processes, and situated at a maximum elevation of approximately 25 feet above mean sea level. The hydrology of the installation is controlled by the relatively low topography and permafrost. Even with the low precipitation rates, the tundra is predominantly swampy. The general location

of the Oliktok Point radar installation is shown in Figure 1-1, and an area location map is presented in Figure 1-2.

An Air Force contractor conducted Phase I Installation Assessment/Records Search activities at the Oliktok Point installation and six other DEW Line stations in 1980 and 1981 (CH2M Hill 1981). Phase I activities included a detailed review of pertinent installation records from both government and civilian contractors, contacts with various government and private agencies for documents relevant to the program, and onsite visits during July and August 1981. The onsite visits included interviews with key installation employees, ground tours of installation facilities, and plane overflights to identify past disposal and possible contaminated areas.

Stages 1 and 2 of the Phase II Confirmation/Quantification activities were conducted in 1986. Phase II, Stage 1 activities involved field investigations of specific sites that were identified in the Phase I Installation Assessment/Records Search activities. The Phase II, Stage I activities consisted of collecting a surface water sample at the Old Landfill (LF01) (previously the Old Dump Site, Northwest) at the Oliktok Point installation (Dames and Moore 1986).

A Technical Operations Plan for the Phase II, Stage 2 work was prepared in August. Phase II, Stage 2 activities involved field investigation of the Old Landfill (LF01) where two surface water samples were collected. Onsite observations and analytical results were recorded in the Phase II, Stage 2 Draft Report (Dames and Moore 1987).

An Air Force contractor released the final Technical Support Document for Record of Decision, Oliktok DEW Line Site, in 1987 (Woodward-Clyde 1987). The Record of Decision, applicable to potential hazardous waste sites identified at the Oliktok Point installation, called for no further action with regard to investigation or cleanup, based on the assessment that there is no significant impact on human health or the environment from suspected or confirmed past contamination at the installation.

Correspondence from Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) personnel to Air Force personnel in November 1991 disagreed with the no further action conclusion and stated that further investigation was needed and corrective action appeared necessary because of improper waste disposal practices and other issues.

A private contractor prepared the Environmental Assessment for the North Warning System (Alaska) in January 1987 (Hart Crowser 1987). The report discussed the impacts of retrofitting with long range radar equipment at the Oliktok Point DEW Line facility.

The Air Force conducted Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study field activities at the Oliktok Point radar installation during 1993. The objectives of these activities were to confirm the presence or absence of chemical contamination at specific areas of the installation; define the extent and magnitude of confirmed chemical releases; gather adequate data to determine the magnitude of potential risks to human health and the environment; and gather adequate data to identify and select the appropriate remedial actions for sites where apparent risks exceed acceptable limits.

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This is a detailed black and white map of Alaska, showing its coastline, major cities, and geographical features. The map includes labels for the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, Chukchi Sea, and Gulf of Alaska. Key locations marked include Barrow, Cape Lisburne, Nome, Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau. The map also shows the Aleutian Islands and the Pribilof Islands. The title 'ALASKA' is prominently displayed in the center.

LEGEND

▲ RADAR SITE

ALASKA REMOTE RADAR INSTALLATION

USAF 611th CES

FIGURE NO. 1-1

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



Scale bar showing distances in kilometers (0 to 300) and miles (0 to 200).

Source: Alaska Atlas & Gazetteer

DRAWING No. OLI-AREA



Oliktok Point
Radar Site

Oliktok Point

Cabins

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Oliktok
East Base

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Simpson Lagoon

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Log

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Approximate property
boundary

Scale 1:63 360

**OLIKTOK POINT
RADAR INSTALLATION**

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FIGURE NO. 1-2

AREA
LOCATION
MAP

SOURCES: USGS 1955a (Minor revisions 1981)
USGS 1955f (Minor revisions 1987)
USAF 1991b (Updated 1992)

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The Final Oliktok Point Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study was completed in April 1996 (U.S. Air Force 1996a).

Once the data had been validated and compiled, the Air Force conducted human health and ecological risk assessments to evaluate the human health and ecological risks that may be associated with chemicals released to the environment. The risk assessments characterized the probability that measured concentrations of hazardous chemical substances will cause adverse effects in humans or the environment in the absence of remediation. The risk assessment is used in conjunction with state and federal standards and/or guidance to determine if site remediation is warranted. The Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment was completed in April 1996 (U.S. Air Force 1996b).

Based on the Final Oliktok Point Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (U.S. Air Force 1996a) and Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b), remedial actions are recommended at four of the eight sites. No further action is recommended at the four remaining sites.

1.2 DECISION DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

Section 1.0 of this decision document presents general information regarding the Oliktok Point radar installation, past environmental investigations, and community involvement activities conducted by the Air Force. Sections 2.0 through 5.0 present the Decision Documents for the four no further action sites. These sections are intended to be stand-alone documents summarizing information from the Final Oliktok Point Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (U.S. Air Force 1996a) and the Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment Report (U.S. Air Force 1996b). Table 1-1 presents the four sites and the sections of this document applicable to these sites. The locations of the four sites recommended for no further action are presented in Figure 1-3.

TABLE 1-1. OLIKTOK POINT NO FURTHER ACTION SITES

SITE NAME	SITE NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER
Old Landfill	LF01	2.0
Dump Site	LF02	3.0
Dock Storage Area	ST03	4.0
POL Storage	ST04	5.0

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The organization of Sections 2.0 through 5.0 was developed based on guidance received from ADEC. These sections include a Declaration of Decision that contains a Statement of Basis, a Description of the Selected Remedy, a Declaration, and signature pages for ADEC and Air Force representatives. The Declaration of Decision is followed by information to support the Decision Document including site identification and history, investigation findings, results of the risk assessment, the selected remedial action, and references used to support the Decision Document.

1.3 REFERENCES

CH2M Hill. 1981. Installation Restoration Program Search, Alaska Dewline Stations. Prepared for the United States Air Force.

Dames and Moore. 1986. Installation Restoration Program, Phase II, Stage 1 - Confirmation/Quantification. Prepared for USAFOEHL/TS.

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Delorme Mapping. 1992. Alaska Atlas and Gazetteer. First Edition. Second Printing.

Hart Crowser. 1987. Environmental Assessment for North Warning System. Alaska.

U.S. Air Force. 1991b. Real Estate Map, Oliktok Point LRR Site, Alaska (Updated 1992).

U.S. Air Force. 1996a. Final Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska. Prepared for the USAF Center for Environmental Excellence, Environmental Restoration Division. Prepared by ICF Technology, Inc. April.

U.S. Air Force. 1996b. Final Risk Assessment for the Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska. Prepared for the USAF Center for Environmental Excellence, Environmental Restoration Division. Prepared by ICF Technology, Inc. April.

U.S. Geologic Survey. 1955e (minor revisions 1981). Beechy Point (C-5) Quadrangle, Alaska - North Slope Borough, 1:63,360 Series (Topographic).

U.S. Geologic Survey. 1955i (minor revisions 1987). Beechy Point (B-5), Alaska - North Slope Borough, 1:63,360 Series (Topographic).

Woodward-Clyde Consultants. 1987. Technical Support Document for Record of Decision, POW-2 Dew Line Site. Final Report.

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**DECISION DOCUMENT FOR
NO FURTHER RESPONSE ACTION PLANNED
OLIKTOK POINT RADAR INSTALLATION**

SECTION 2.0

<u>SITE NUMBER</u>	<u>SITE NAME</u>
LF01	Old Landfill

2.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION

Old Landfill (LF01)

Page 1 of 6

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Site Number: LF01

Site Name: Old Landfill

Location: Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska

STATEMENT OF BASIS

This decision is based on the results of Installation Restoration Program (IRP) investigations including records searches, field investigations, and data analyses, and the human health and ecological risk assessments prepared with information gained from the 1993 Remedial Investigation (RI). Based on the results of soil, sediment, and surface water sampling for inorganics and organics and the completion of a human health and ecological risk assessment, potential adverse effects to human and ecological receptors resulting from conditions at the Old Landfill, site LF01, are not expected. The information on which the decision is based is available to the public in administrative records/information repositories. The information available includes the Final Oliktok Point Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (U.S. Air Force 1996a) and the Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b).

DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

Based on the current conditions at the Old Landfill (LF01), it has been determined that no significant risk or threat to public health or the environment exists. Therefore, no further action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, is required.

DECLARATION

This Decision Document presents the selected remedy for the site developed in accordance with CERCLA (as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986), the National Contingency Plan, the regulations of the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), and the United States Air Force (Air Force) IRP. It has been determined that no further action is protective of human health and the environment, attains federal and state requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate, and is cost effective. The statutory preference for further treatment is not satisfied because further treatment was not found to be necessary. Contaminant levels at the site have been determined to present no significant threat to human health or the environment; therefore, no treatment is necessary.

2.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Old Landfill (LF01)
Page 2 of 6

This decision does not preclude future remedial or site investigations if information indicates that there is previously undiscovered contamination or exposures that may cause risk to human health or the environment. The ADEC reserves all of its rights to request additional activities in the future, if necessary.

2.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Old Landfill (LF01)
Page 3 of 6

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Signature: _____
Name: Samuel C. Johnson, III, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 611th Air Support Group

Date: _____

2.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Old Landfill (LF01)
Page 4 of 6

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2.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Old Landfill (LF01)
Page 5 of 6

REVIEW AND CONCURRENCE: STATE OF ALASKA, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Kurt Fredriksson
Director, Division of Spill Prevention
and Response

2.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Old Landfill (LF01)
Page 6 of 6

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2.1 DECISION DOCUMENT SUPPORT

The following sections summarize the site history, sample analyses, human health and ecological risk assessments, public involvement, and selected action and decision for the Old Landfill, site LF01.

2.1.1 Site History

The Old Landfill is the location of the old installation landfill that received all wastes generated by the station, other than those that were incinerated, from 1956 to approximately 1978. The site was cleaned, covered, and reseeded between 1978 and 1980. It is located approximately one quarter mile west of the main installation. The site is less than one acre in size and is bordered on the west by a lagoon, to the south by tundra, and to the north by beach sand and gravels.

2.1.2 Sample Analyses Summary

Historic sampling conducted in 1986 and 1987 at the Old Landfill (LF01) detected trichlorofluoromethane (a highly volatile halocarbon) in surface water samples at 0.67 and 1.2 $\mu\text{g/L}$, and lead in one of the surface water samples at 0.03 $\mu\text{g/L}$. A summary of sample analytical results for historic investigations is presented in Table 2-1 (Dames and Moore 1986, 1987).

During the 1993 RI, the Air Force collected four soil, two sediment, and three surface water samples from the gravel areas, beach sands, and drainage pathways at the site. Organic compounds detected in soil/sediment samples collected at the site include gasoline range petroleum hydrocarbons (GRPH), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX), two halogenated volatile organic compounds (HVOCs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). In surface water samples, organic compounds detected at the site include GRPH, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes.

Metals analyses indicated that two metals (lead and soil) were detected above background concentrations in soil, and four metals (barium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium) were detected above background concentrations in surface water. Lead was selected as a chemical of concern (COC) for soil, was evaluated in the ecological risk assessment, and was determined not to pose significant risk; however, no other metals detected were determined to be above levels of concern in soil/sediment or surface water samples collected at the site. Table 2-2 summarizes the organic chemicals detected above background levels and inorganics determined to be of concern based on regulatory action levels. Sample locations and results are shown in Figure 2-2.

A comparison of between historical and current project data indicates that there is a lower concentration of trichlorofluoromethane than there has been in the past; however, very low levels of other organic compounds were detected during the 1993 RI. A comparison of previously detected metals to current site background metal concentrations indicates that the lead previously detected was not detected at a level of concern. Differences between past and current data are likely to be the result of more extensive sampling during the 1993 RI.

TABLE 2-1. SUMMARY OF HISTORIC SAMPLING AT THE OLD LANDFILL (LF01)

CHEMICAL	SAMPLE/MEDIA	MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION	NUMBER OF DETECTIONS
Trichlorofluoromethane	Surface Water	1.2 µg/L	2
Lead	Surface Water	0.03 µg/L	1

TABLE 2-2. SUMMARY OF 1993 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION SAMPLING AT THE OLD LANDFILL (LF01)

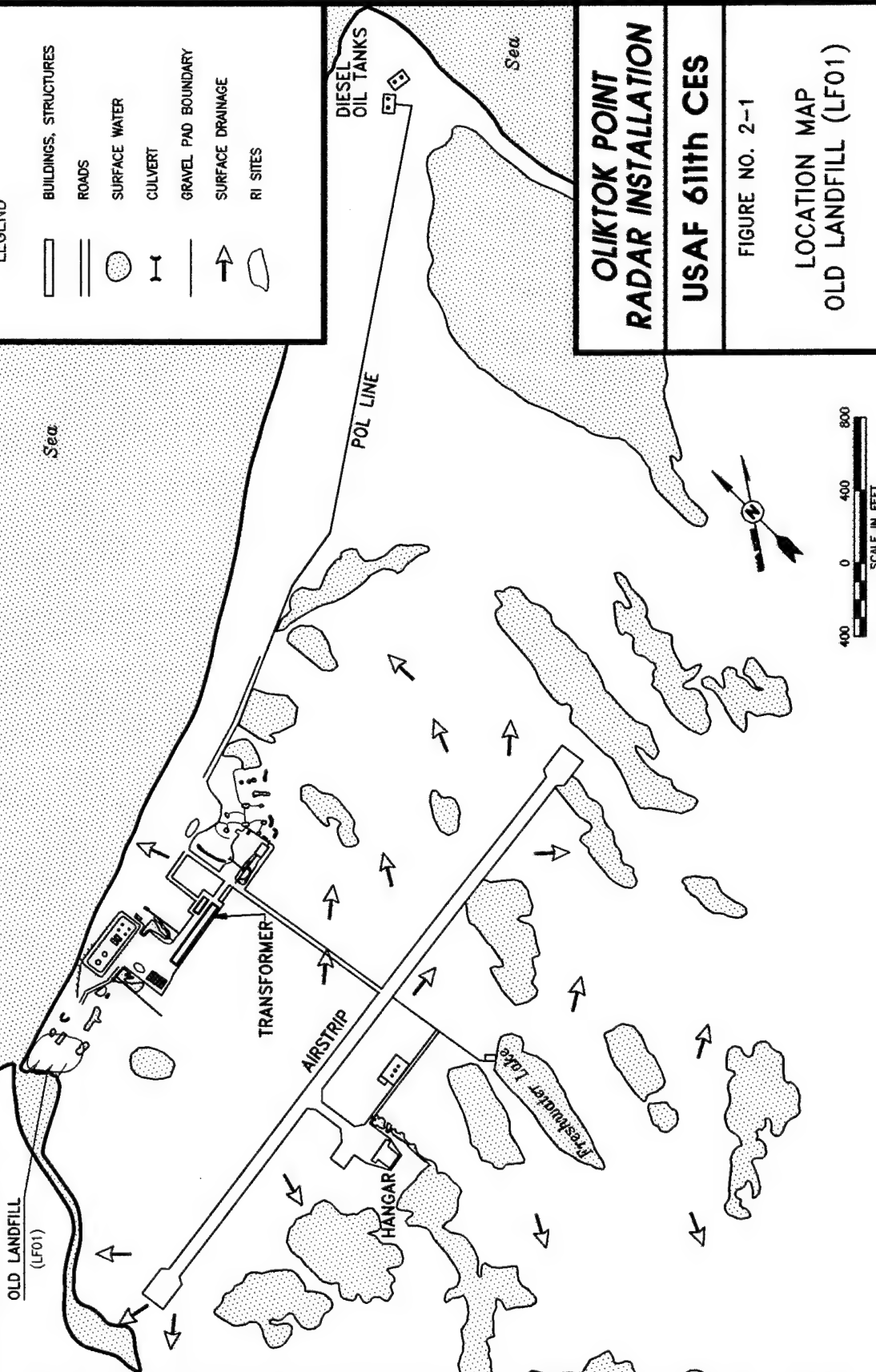
CHEMICAL	SAMPLE/MEDIA	MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION	NUMBER OF DETECTIONS
GRPH ^a	Soil/Sediment	5 mg/kg	1
Toluene	Soil/Sediment	0.1 mg/kg	1
Ethylbenzene	Soil/Sediment	0.1 mg/kg	1
Xylenes (Total)	Soil/Sediment	0.06 mg/kg	1
Tetrachloroethene	Soil/Sediment	0.04 mg/kg	1
Trichloroethene	Soil/Sediment	0.4 mg/kg	1
Aroclor 1254	Soil/Sediment	8.1 mg/kg	2
Lead	Soil/Sediment	69 mg/kg	1
GRPH	Surface Water	70 µg/L	1
Toluene	Surface Water	24 µg/L	1
Ethylbenzene	Surface Water	3 µg/L	1
Xylenes (Total)	Surface Water	31 µg/L	1

^a GRPH = Gasoline Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons.

DRAWING No. OLILOC01

LEGEND

[Symbol]	BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES
[Symbol]	ROADS
[Symbol]	SURFACE WATER
[Symbol]	CULVERT
[Symbol]	GRAVEL PAD BOUNDARY
[Symbol]	SURFACE DRAINAGE
[Symbol]	RI SITES



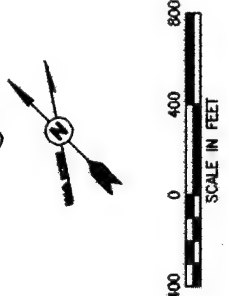
**OLIKTOK POINT
RADAR INSTALLATION**

USAF 611th CES

FIGURE NO. 2-1

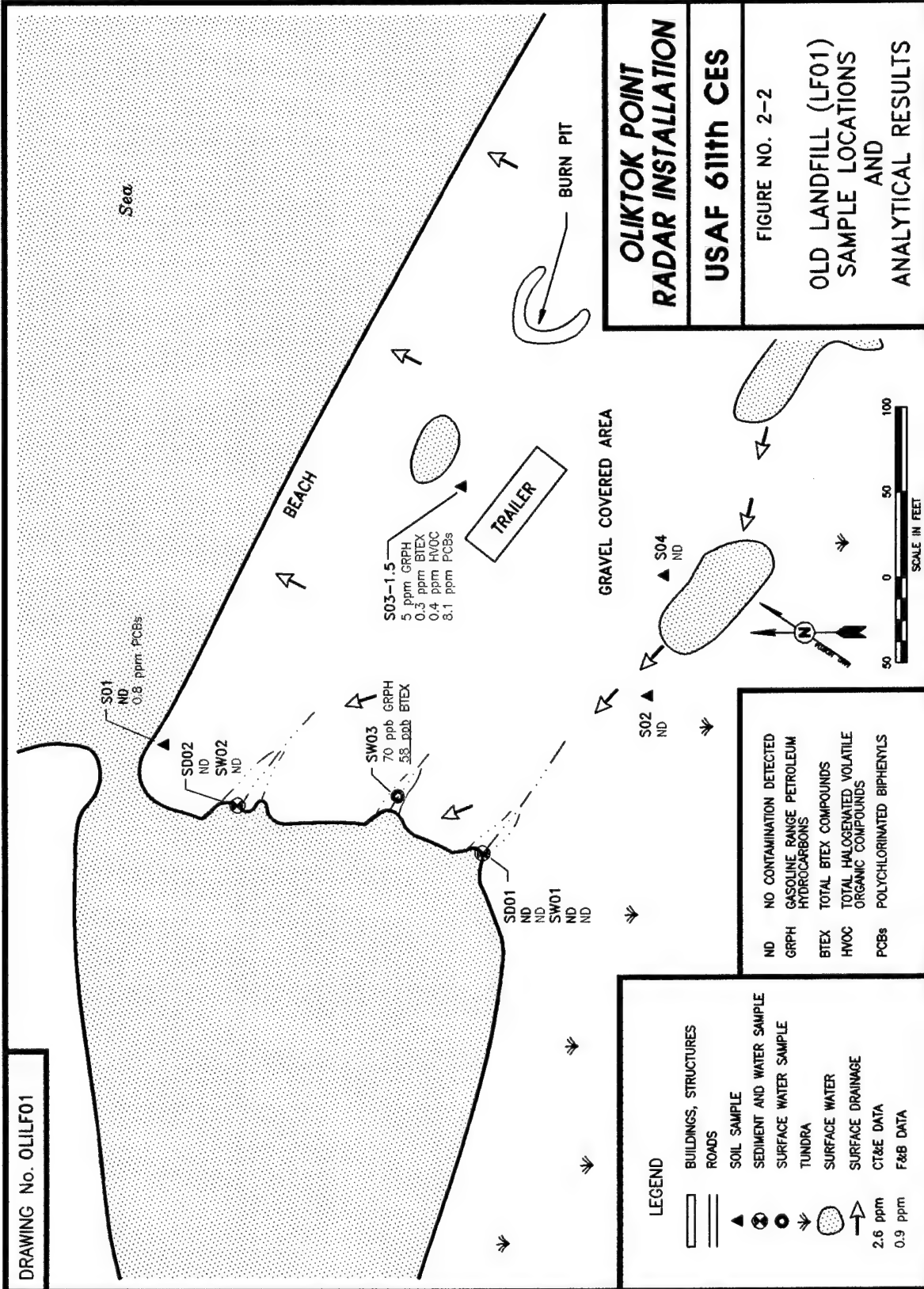
LOCATION MAP

OLD LANDFILL (LF01)



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DRAWING No. OLILF01



**OLIKTOK POINT
RADAR INSTALLATION**

USAF 611th CES

FIGURE NO. 2-2
OLD LANDFILL (LF01)
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
AND
ANALYTICAL RESULTS

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The primary contaminants at the Old Landfill (LF01) site are very low concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons (GRPH and BTEX) and Aroclor 1254. The suspected source of petroleum compounds detected during sampling conducted at the Old Landfill is buried garbage and debris from previous waste disposal practices. The landfill has been inactive since 1978.

2.1.3 Risk Assessment Summary

The Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b) concluded that risks posed to human and ecological receptors by site contaminants are minimal given current and future site uses. A potential human health cancer risk was identified in soil/sediment from Aroclor 1254. This potential risk is based on a future scenario in which the maximum concentration of Aroclor 1254 in site soil/sediment is homogenous throughout the site and that receptors are exposed to that concentration for 10 years [Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line worker] or 55 years (native northerner). Even using the conservative future scenario, the potential human health risks at the site are not of a magnitude that normally requires remediation action. No significant ecological risks were identified based on an evaluation of chemicals detected in soil/sediment and surface water.

Based on the 1993 RI sampling and analyses, risk assessment, and current and future site uses, remedial actions are not warranted at the site. No significant human health or ecological risks were identified at the site. Therefore, the Old Landfill (LF01) is recommended for no further action.

2.2 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND COMMENT

Community relations activities that have taken place for the Oliktok Point radar installation include the following: residents of Nuiqsut communicated their concerns to Air Force community relations personnel during the summer of 1993; a mailing list of North Slope residents is being maintained by the 611th CES/CEVR; a fact sheet describing the status of the Installation Restoration Program at the radar installation was distributed to the mailing list on October 1994; a fact sheet was distributed to the mailing list during August 1995 explaining the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and how community residents could become RAB members; two RAB meetings were held in Barrow, Alaska, in 1995; public notices were published in April 1996 regarding the decision for no further action at the Old Landfill (LF01); fact sheets were sent to all residents on the mailing list during April 1996 describing the site recommended for no further action at the Oliktok Point radar installation; a public review and comment period on the Draft Final Decision Document for the no further action sites was held from 26 April to 25 May, 1996; and documents have been, and will continue to be, available for review at Tuzvy Library in Barrow, Alaska, Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage, Alaska, and the Nuiqsut Trapper School Library in Nuiqsut, Alaska, since April 1996. The Air Force has received no public comments in response to the fact sheets, public notices distributed to date, or during the formal public comment period.

To facilitate public participation the Air Force plans to conduct a RAB information meeting during 1996.

2.3 SELECTED ACTION AND DECISION

The selected action and decision for the Old Landfill (LF01) is no further action. This action is consistent with the requirements of ADEC, the Air Force, and federal regulations regarding the remediation of hazardous waste sites. This decision is based on the conclusions provided above and the supporting documentation contained in the Final Oliktok Point Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (U.S. Air Force 1996a) and the Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b).

2.4 REFERENCES

- Dames and Moore. 1986. Installation Restoration Program, Phase II, Stage 1 - Confirmation/Quantification. Prepared for USAFOEHL/TS.
- Dames and Moore. 1987. Installation Restoration Program, Phase II, Stage 2 - Confirmation/Quantification. Prepared for USAFOEHL/TS.
- U.S. Air Force. 1996a. Final Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska. Prepared for the USAF Center for Environmental Excellence, Environmental Restoration Division. Prepared by ICF Technology, Inc. April.
- U.S. Air Force. 1996b. Final Risk Assessment for the Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska. Prepared for the USAF Center for Environmental Excellence, Environmental Restoration Division. Prepared by ICF Technology, Inc. April.

**DECISION DOCUMENT
OLIKTOK POINT RADAR INSTALLATION**

SECTION 3.0

<u>SITE NUMBER</u>	<u>SITE NAME</u>
LF02	Dump Site

3.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION

Dump Site (LF02)

Page 1 of 6

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Site Number: LF02

Site Name: Dump Site

Location: Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska

STATEMENT OF BASIS

This decision is based on the results of Installation Restoration Program (IRP) investigations including records searches, field investigations, and data analyses, and the human health and ecological risk assessments prepared with information gained from the 1993 Remedial Investigation (RI). Based on the results of soil, sediment, and surface water sampling for inorganics and organics and the completion of a human health and ecological risk assessment, potential adverse effects to human and ecological receptors resulting from conditions at the Dump Site, site LF02, are not expected. The information on which the decision is based is available to the public in administrative records/information repositories. The information available includes the Final Oliktok Point Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (U.S. Air Force 1996a) and the Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b).

DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

Based on the current conditions at the Dump Site (LF02), it has been determined that no significant risk or threat to public health or the environment exists. Therefore, no further action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, is required.

DECLARATION

This Decision Document presents the selected remedy for the site developed in accordance with CERCLA (as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986), the National Contingency Plan, the regulations of the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), and the United States Air Force (Air Force) IRP. It has been determined that no further action is protective of human health and the environment, attains federal and state requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate, and is cost effective. The statutory preference for further treatment is not satisfied because further treatment was not found to be necessary. Contaminant levels at the site have been determined to present no significant threat to human health or the environment; therefore, no treatment is necessary.

3.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Dump Site (LF02)
Page 2 of 6

This decision does not preclude future remedial or site investigations if information indicates that there is previously undiscovered contamination or exposures that may cause risk to human health or the environment. The ADEC reserves all of its rights to request additional activities in the future, if necessary.

3.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Dump Site (LF02)
Page 3 of 6

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Signature: _____
Name: Samuel C. Johnson, III, Colonel, USAF
Title: Commander, 611th Air Support Group

Date: _____

3.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Dump Site (LF02)
Page 4 of 6

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3.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Dump Site (LF02)
Page 5 of 6

REVIEW AND CONCURRENCE: STATE OF ALASKA, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION

Signature: _____

Kurt Fredericksson
Director, Division of Spill Prevention
and Response

Date: _____

3.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Dump Site (LF02)
Page 6 of 6

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3.1 DECISION DOCUMENT SUPPORT

The following sections summarize the site history, sample analyses, human health and ecological risk assessments, public involvement, and selected action and decision for the Dump Site, site LF02.

3.1.1 Site History

This site is west of the main station and east of the Old Landfill (LF01) and the Dock Storage Area (ST03). The three sites are all located west of the main installation and consist of gravel covered areas; the boundaries between the sites are not readily discernable. The Dump Site was active from the late 1970s to the 1980s. It is reported to have been cleaned up in 1987 (Dames and Moore 1987). Large debris was hauled to the new landfill because the Dump Site was being eroded by the Beaufort Sea.

3.1.2 Sample Analysis Summary

The Air Force had not conducted sampling and analysis at the Dump Site (LF02) prior to the 1993 RI. During the 1993 RI the Air Force collected four soil samples, one sediment sample, and one surface water sample from ponds, tundra, gravel pads, and beach sands at the site (U.S. Air Force 1996a). Only one organic compound, toluene, was detected at a very low concentration in a soil/sediment sample collected at the site. Metals analyses indicated that two metals (manganese and sodium) were detected at a concentration above background levels in soil/sediment samples, and one metal (barium) was detected in surface water at a level above the background concentration. However, no inorganic analytes were detected at concentrations exceeding background concentration and regulatory action levels. Table 3-1 summarizes the organic chemicals detected above background levels. Sample locations are shown on Figure 3-2.

Sampling and analysis have determined that the Dump Site is not contaminated. The only organic compound detected was a very low level of toluene in the soil/sediment at the site. Metals detected in soil/sediment and surface water at the site were not detected at a level of concern. No previous sampling had been conducted at the site. In addition, no chemical of concern (COC) was identified for soil/sediment or surface water in the risk assessment. Therefore, migration pathways and risks to human health and the environment are not a concern because there is no significant contaminant to evaluate.

TABLE 3-1. SUMMARY OF 1993 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION SAMPLING AT THE DUMP SITE (LF02)

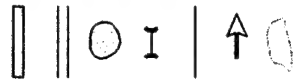
CHEMICAL	SAMPLE MEDIA	MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION	NUMBER OF DETECTIONS
Toluene	Soil	0.096 mg/kg	1

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DRAWING No. OLILOC02

LEGEND

- BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES
- ROADS
- SURFACE WATER
- CULVERT
- GRAVEL PAD BOUNDARY
- SURFACE DRAINAGE
- RI SITES



Sea

DUMP SITE
(LF02)

TRANSFORMER

AIRSTRIIP

HANGAR

Freshwater Lake

POL LINE

DIESEL
OIL TANKS

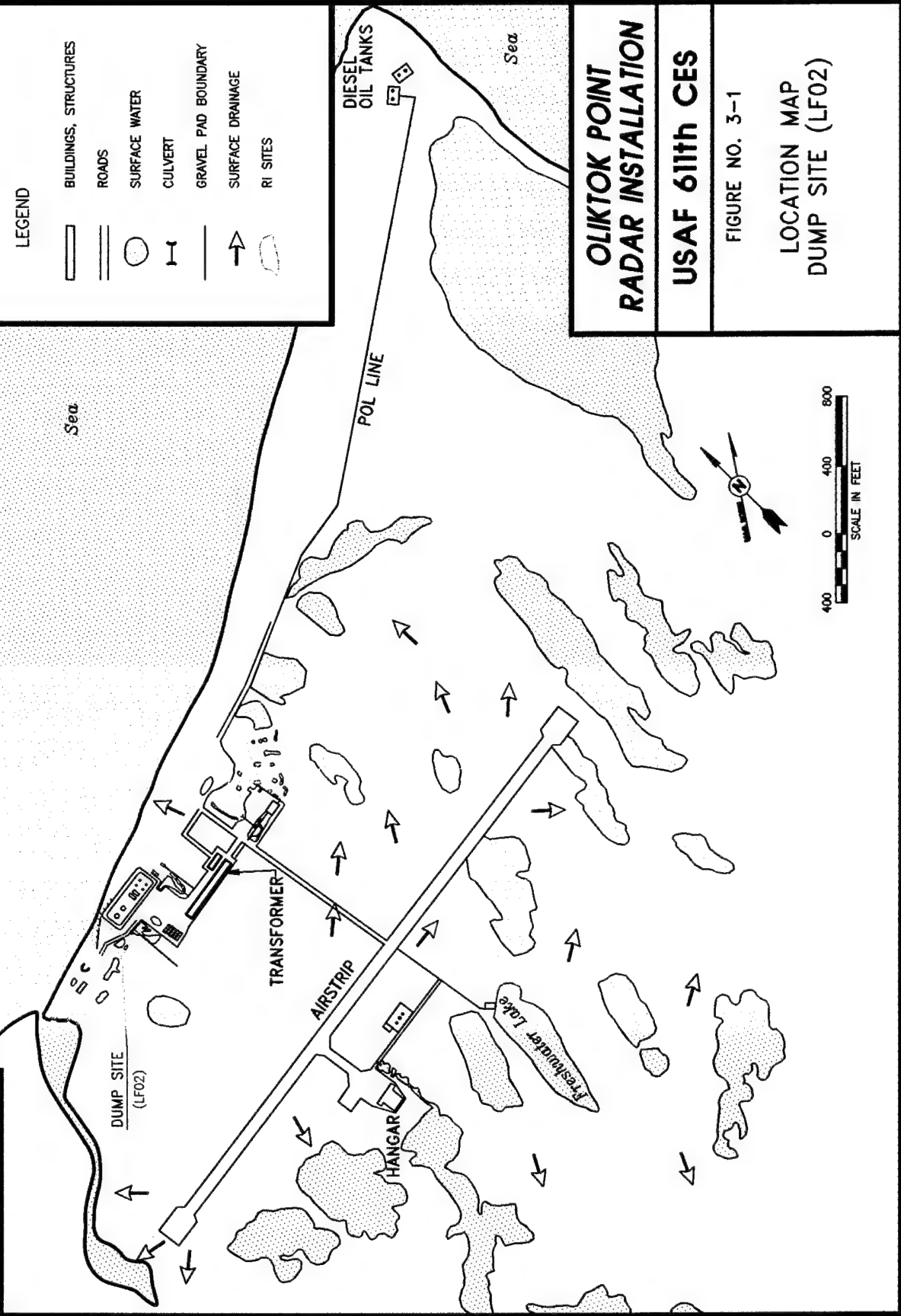
Sea

OLIKTOK POINT
RADAR INSTALLATION

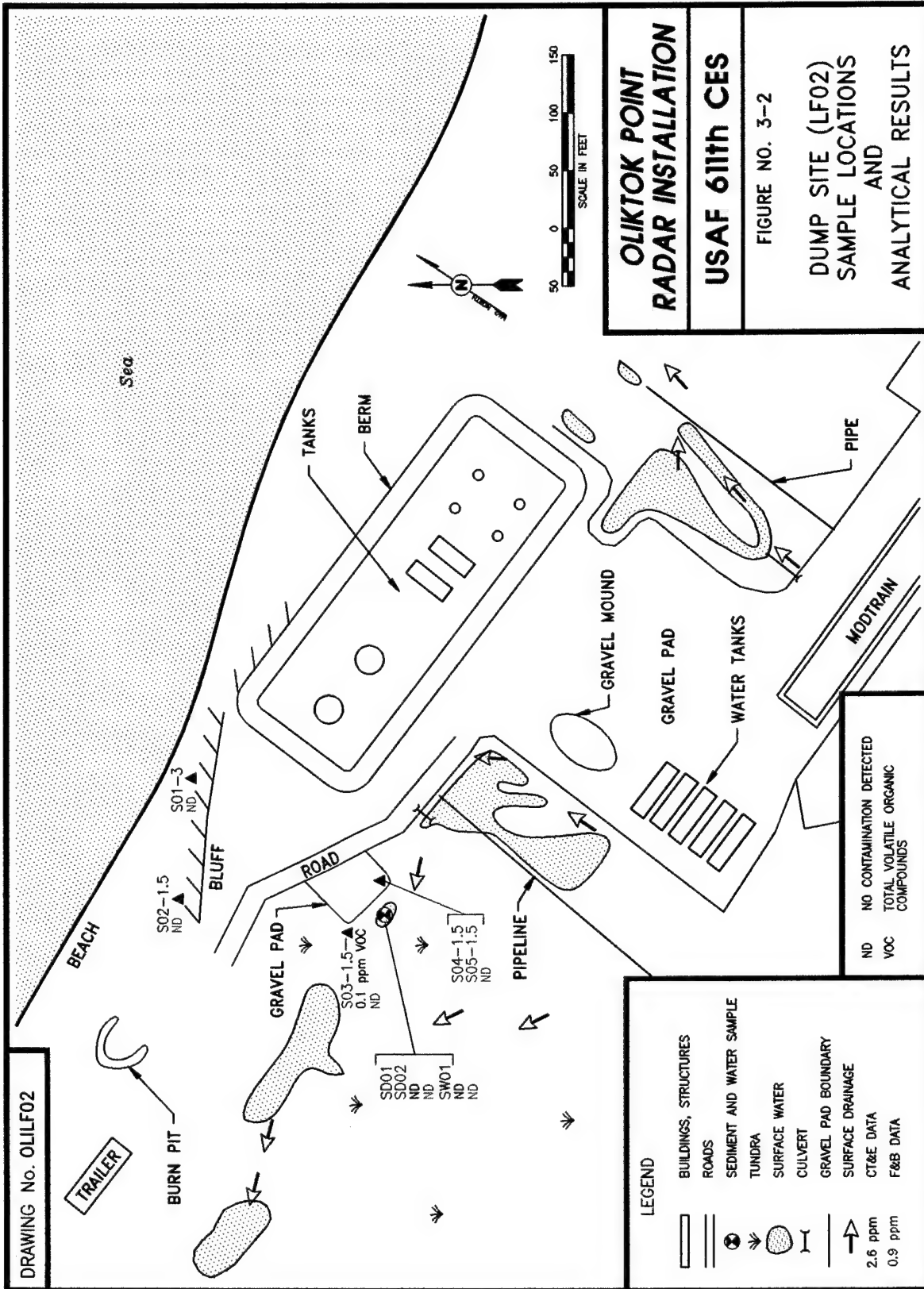
USAF 611th CES

FIGURE NO. 3-1

LOCATION MAP
DUMP SITE (LF02)



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3.1.3 Risk Assessment Summary

The Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b) concluded that risks posed to human and ecological receptors by site contaminants are minimal given current and future site uses. Based on RI sampling and analyses, risk assessments, and current and future site uses, remedial actions are not warranted at this site. No COCs and, therefore, no significant human health or ecological risks were identified at the site. Therefore, the Dump Site (LF02) is recommended for no further action.

3.2 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Community relations activities that have taken place for the Oliktok Point radar installation include the following: residents of Nuiqsut communicated their concerns to Air Force community relations personnel during the summer of 1993; a mailing list of North Slope residents is being maintained by the 611th CES/CEVR; a fact sheet describing the status of the Installation Restoration Program at the radar installation was distributed to the mailing list on October 1994; a fact sheet was distributed to the mailing list during August 1995 explaining the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and how community residents could become RAB members; and two RAB meetings were held in Barrow, Alaska, in 1995; public notices were published in April 1996 regarding the decision for no further action at the Dump Site (LF02); fact sheets were sent to all residents on the mailing list during April 1996 describing the site recommended for no further action at the Oliktok Point radar installation; a public review and comment period on the Draft Final Decision Document for the no further action sites was held from 26 April to 25 May, 1996; and documents have been, and will continue to be, available for review at Tuzvy Library in Barrow, Alaska, Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage, Alaska, and the Nuiqsut Trapper School Library in Nuiqsut, Alaska, since April 1996. The Air Force has received no public comments in response to the fact sheets, public notices distributed to date, or during the formal public comment period.

To facilitate public participation the Air Force plans to conduct a RAB information meeting during 1996.

3.3 SELECTED ACTION AND DECISION

The selected action and decision for the Dump Site (LF02) is no further action. The action is consistent with the requirements of ADEC, the Air Force, and federal regulations regarding the remediation of hazardous waste sites. This decision is based on the conclusions provided above and the supporting documentation contained in the Final Oliktok Point Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (U.S. Air Force 1996a) and the Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b).

3.4 REFERENCES

- U.S. Air Force. 1996a. Final Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska. Prepared for the USAF Center for Environmental Excellence, Environmental Restoration Division. Prepared by ICF Technology, Inc. April.
- U.S. Air Force. 1996b. Final Risk Assessment for the Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska. Prepared for the USAF Center for Environmental Excellence, Environmental Restoration Division. Prepared by ICF Technology, Inc. April.

**DECISION DOCUMENT FOR
NO FURTHER RESPONSE ACTION PLANNED
OLIKTOK POINT RADAR INSTALLATION**

SECTION 4.0

<u>SITE NUMBER</u>	<u>SITE NAME</u>
ST03	Dock Storage Area

4.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Dock Storage Area (ST03)
Page 1 of 6

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Site Number: ST03
Site Name: Dock Storage Area
Location: Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska

STATEMENT OF BASIS

This decision is based on the results of Installation Restoration Program (IRP) investigations including records searches, field investigations, and data analyses, and the human health and ecological risk assessments prepared with information gained from the 1993 Remedial Investigation (RI). Based on the results of soil, sediment, and surface water sampling for inorganics and organics and the completion of a human health and ecological risk assessment, potential adverse effects to human and ecological receptors resulting from conditions at the Dock Storage Area, site ST03, are not expected. The information on which the decision is based is available to the public in administrative records/information repositories. The information available includes the Final Oliktok Point Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (U.S. Air Force 1996a) and the Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b).

DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

Based on the current conditions at the Dock Storage Area (ST03), it has been determined that no significant risk or threat to public health or the environment exists. Therefore, no further action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, is required.

DECLARATION

This Decision Document presents the selected remedy for the site developed in accordance with CERCLA (as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986), the National Contingency Plan, the regulations of the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), and the United States Air Force (Air Force) IRP. It has been determined that no further action is protective of human health and the environment, attains federal and state requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate, and is cost effective. The statutory preference for further treatment is not satisfied because further treatment was not found to be necessary. Contaminant levels at the site have been determined to present no significant threat to human health or the environment; therefore, no treatment is necessary.

4.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Dock Storage Area (ST03)
Page 2 of 6

This decision does not preclude future remedial or site investigations if information indicates that there is previously undiscovered contamination or exposures that may cause risk to human health or the environment. The ADEC reserves all of its rights to request additional activities in the future, if necessary.

4.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Dock Storage Area (ST03)
Page 3 of 6

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Signature: _____
Name: Samuel C. Johnson, III, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 611th Air Support Group

Date: _____

4.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Dock Storage Area (ST03)
Page 4 of 6

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4.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Dock Storage Area (ST03)
Page 5 of 6

REVIEW AND CONCURRENCE: STATE OF ALASKA, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION

Signature: _____
Kurt Fredriksson
Director, Division of Spill Prevention
and Response

Date: _____

4.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
Dock Storage Area (ST03)
Page 6 of 6

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4.1 DECISION DOCUMENT SUPPORT

The following sections summarize the site history, sample analyses, human health and ecological risk assessments, public involvement, and selected action and decision for the Dock Storage Area, site ST03.

4.1.1 Site History

The Dock Storage Area is located west of the petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) tanks, east of the Old Landfill (LF01), and west of the Dump Site (LF02). The site is approximately one-half acre in size and consists of a gravel covered area. The site was used for storage of drummed liquids, and drums were removed from the site prior to 1987 (Woodward-Clyde 1987).

4.1.2 Sample Analyses Summary

The Air Force had not conducted sampling and analyses at the Dock Storage Area (ST03) prior to the 1993 RI. During the 1993 RI the Air Force collected three soil samples, one sediment sample, and one surface water sample from the tundra, beaches, gravel pad, and ponds at the site (U.S. Air Force 1996a). One soil sample contained low levels of diesel range petroleum hydrocarbons (DRPH), ethylbenzene, and xylenes, and another soil sample contained a low level of Aroclor 1254. Metals analyses indicated that five metals (barium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium) were detected above background levels in a surface water sample. However, no organic analytes were detected at concentrations exceeding background concentrations and regulatory action levels. Table 4-1 summarizes the organic chemicals detected above background levels. Sample locations are shown on Figure 4-2.

TABLE 4-1. SUMMARY OF THE 1993 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION SAMPLING AT THE DOCK STORAGE AREA (ST03)

CHEMICAL	SAMPLE MEDIA	MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION	NUMBER OF DETECTIONS
DRPH ^a	Soil/Sediment	300 mg/kg	1
Ethylbenzene	Soil/Sediment	0.02 mg/kg	1
Xylenes (Total)	Soil/Sediment	0.08 mg/kg	1
Aroclor 1254	Soil/Sediment	0.3 mg/kg	1
DRPH	Surface Water	806 µg/L	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	Surface Water	1.9 µg/L	1

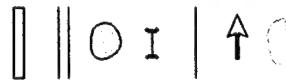
^a DRPH = Diesel Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons

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DRAWING No. OLILOC03

LEGEND

- BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES
- ROADS
- SURFACE WATER
- CULVERT
- GRAVEL PAD BOUNDARY
- SURFACE DRAINAGE
- RI SITES



Sea

DOCK STORAGE AREA

TRANSFORMER

AIRSTRIIP

HANGAR

POL LINE

DIESEL OIL TANKS

Sea

OLIKTOK POINT
RADAR INSTALLATION

USAF 611th CES

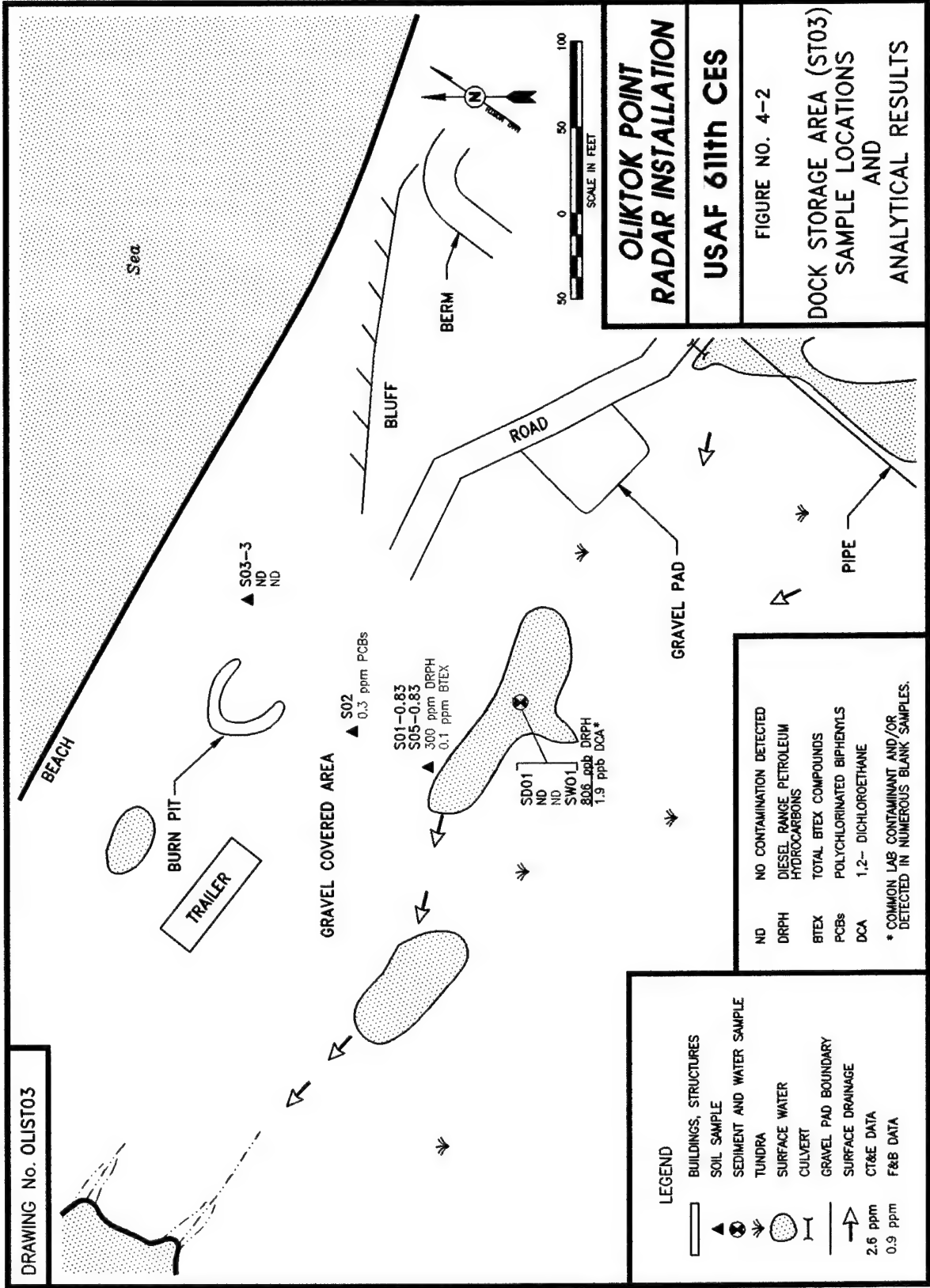
FIGURE NO. 4-1

LOCATION MAP
DOCK STORAGE
AREA (ST03)



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DRAWING No. OLIST03



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The suspected source of the petroleum compounds detected during sampling conducted at the Dock Storage Area (ST03) is fuel spills and/or leaks associated with the Old Sewage Area Petroleum Spill site (SS11). The Dock Storage Area is located downgradient from the Old Sewage Area Petroleum Spill site, and contaminants detected at the site are similar.

4.1.3 Risk Assessment Summary

The Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b) concluded that risks posed to human and ecological receptors by site contaminants are minimal given current and future site uses. A potential human health noncancer hazard was identified in surface water from DRPH. This potential hazard is based on a future scenario in which the site surface water would be used as a sole drinking water supply. Even using the conservative future scenario, the potential human health risks at the site are not of a magnitude that normally requires remediation action. No significant ecological risks were identified based on an evaluation of chemicals detected in soil/sediment and surface water.

Based on the 1993 RI sampling and analyses, risk assessment, and current and future site uses, remedial actions are not warranted at the site. No significant human health or ecological risks were identified at the site. Therefore, the Dock Storage Area (ST03) is recommended for no further action.

4.2 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND COMMENT

Community relations activities that have taken place for the Oliktok Point radar installation include the following: residents of Nuiqsut communicated their concerns to Air Force community relations personnel during the summer of 1993; a mailing list of North Slope residents is being maintained by the 611th CES/CEVR; a fact sheet describing the status of the Installation Restoration Program at the radar installation was distributed to the mailing list on October 1994; a fact sheet was distributed to the mailing list during August 1995 explaining the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and how community residents could become RAB members; and two RAB meetings were held in Barrow, Alaska in 1995; public notices were published in April 1996 regarding the decision for no further action at the Dock Storage Area (ST03); fact sheets were sent to all residents on the mailing list during April 1996 describing the site recommended for no further action at the Oliktok Point radar installation; a public review and comment period on the Draft Final Decision Document for the no further action sites was held from 26 April to 25 May, 1996; and documents have been, and will continue to be, available for review at Tuzvy Library in Barrow, Alaska, Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage, Alaska, and the Nuiqsut Trapper School Library in Nuiqsut, Alaska, since April 1996. The Air Force has received no public comments in response to the fact sheets, public notices distributed to date, or during the formal public comment period.

To facilitate public participation the Air Force plans conduct a RAB information meeting during 1996.

4.3 SELECTED ACTION AND DECISION

The selected action and decision for the Dock Storage Area (ST03) is no further action. This action is consistent with the requirements of ADEC, the Air Force, and federal regulations regarding the remediation of hazardous waste sites. This decision is based on the conclusions provided above and the supporting documentation contained in the Final Oliktok Point Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (U.S. Air Force 1996a) and the Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b).

4.4 REFERENCES

- U.S. Air Force. 1996a. Final Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska. Prepared for the USAF Center for Environmental Excellence, Environmental Restoration Division. Prepared by ICF Technology, Inc. April.
- U.S. Air Force. 1996b. Final Risk Assessment for the Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska. Prepared for the USAF Center for Environmental Excellence, Environmental Restoration Division. Prepared by ICF Technology, Inc. April.

**DECISION DOCUMENT
OLIKTOK POINT RADAR INSTALLATION**

SECTION 5.0

<u>SITE NUMBER</u>	<u>SITE NAME</u>
ST04	POL Storage

5.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
POL Storage (ST04)
Page 1 of 6

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Site Number: ST04
Site Name: POL Storage
Location: Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska

STATEMENT OF BASIS

This decision is based on the results of Installation Restoration Program (IRP) investigations including records searches, field investigations, and data analyses, and the human health and ecological risk assessments prepared with information gained from the 1993 Remedial Investigation (RI). Based on the results of soil sampling for organics and the completion of a human health and ecological risk assessment, potential adverse effects to human and ecological receptors resulting from conditions at the Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL) Storage, site ST04, are not expected. The information on which the decision is based is available to the public in administrative records/information repositories. The information available includes the Final Oliktok Point Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (U.S. Air Force 1996a) and the Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b).

DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

Based on the current conditions at the POL Storage (ST04), it has been determined that no significant risk or threat to public health or the environment exists. Therefore, no further action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, is required.

DECLARATION

This Decision Document presents the selected remedy for the site developed in accordance with CERCLA (as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986), the National Contingency Plan, the regulations of the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), and the United States Air Force (Air Force) IRP. It has been determined that no further action is protective of human health and the environment, attains federal and state requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate, and is cost effective. The statutory preference for further treatment is not satisfied because further treatment was not found to be necessary. Contaminant levels at the site have been determined to present no significant threat to human health or the environment; therefore, no treatment is necessary.

5.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
POL Storage (ST04)
Page 2 of 6

This decision does not preclude future remedial or site investigations if information indicates that there is previously undiscovered contamination or exposures that may cause risk to human health or the environment. The ADEC reserves all of its rights to request additional activities in the future, if necessary.

5.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
POL Storage (ST04)
Page 3 of 6

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Signature: _____
Name: Samuel C. Johnson, III, Colonel, USAF
Title: Commander, 611th Air Support Group

Date: _____

5.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
POL Storage (ST04)
Page 4 of 6

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5.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
POL Storage (ST04)
Page 5 of 6

REVIEW AND CONCURRENCE: STATE OF ALASKA, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION

Signature: _____
Kurt Fredericksson
Director, Division of Spill Prevention
and Response

Date: _____

5.0 DECLARATION OF DECISION
POL Storage (ST04)
Page 6 of 6

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5.1 DECISION DOCUMENT SUPPORT

The following sections summarize the site history, sample analyses, human health and ecological risk assessments, public involvement, and selected action and decision for the POL Storage, site ST04.

5.1.1 Site History

The POL Storage site is a gravel pad area located northeast of the hangar and south of the installation airstrip. The gravel pad is approximately 200 feet by 100 feet and adjoins the gravel road leading to the hangar. The storage pad has been identified by previous IRP contractors as Site 19. Currently, a weather monitoring station is constructed on the site. Drummed POL products were reportedly stored at the site until 1987 (Woodward-Clyde 1987).

5.1.2 Sample Analysis Summary

The Air Force had not conducted sampling and analysis at the POL Storage (ST04) prior to the 1993 RI. During the 1993 RI the Air Force collected three soil samples from gravel pad at the site (U.S. Air Force 1996a). One soil sample contained low levels of gasoline range petroleum hydrocarbons (GRPH), toluene, and xylenes. Metals were not a concern at this site, and no metals analyses were performed. Table 5-1 summarizes the organic chemicals detected above background levels. Sample locations are shown on Figure 5-2.

No significant levels of contaminants were detected at the site. Only very low levels of GRPH, toluene, and xylenes were detected in one soil sample. There were no contaminant sources identified or visual signs of source areas associated with the POL Storage. The suspected source of the very low levels of contaminants detected during sampling conducted at the POL Storage is fuel spills and/or leaks from previous drum storage activities.

TABLE 5-1. SUMMARY OF 1993 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION SAMPLING AT THE POL STORAGE (ST04)

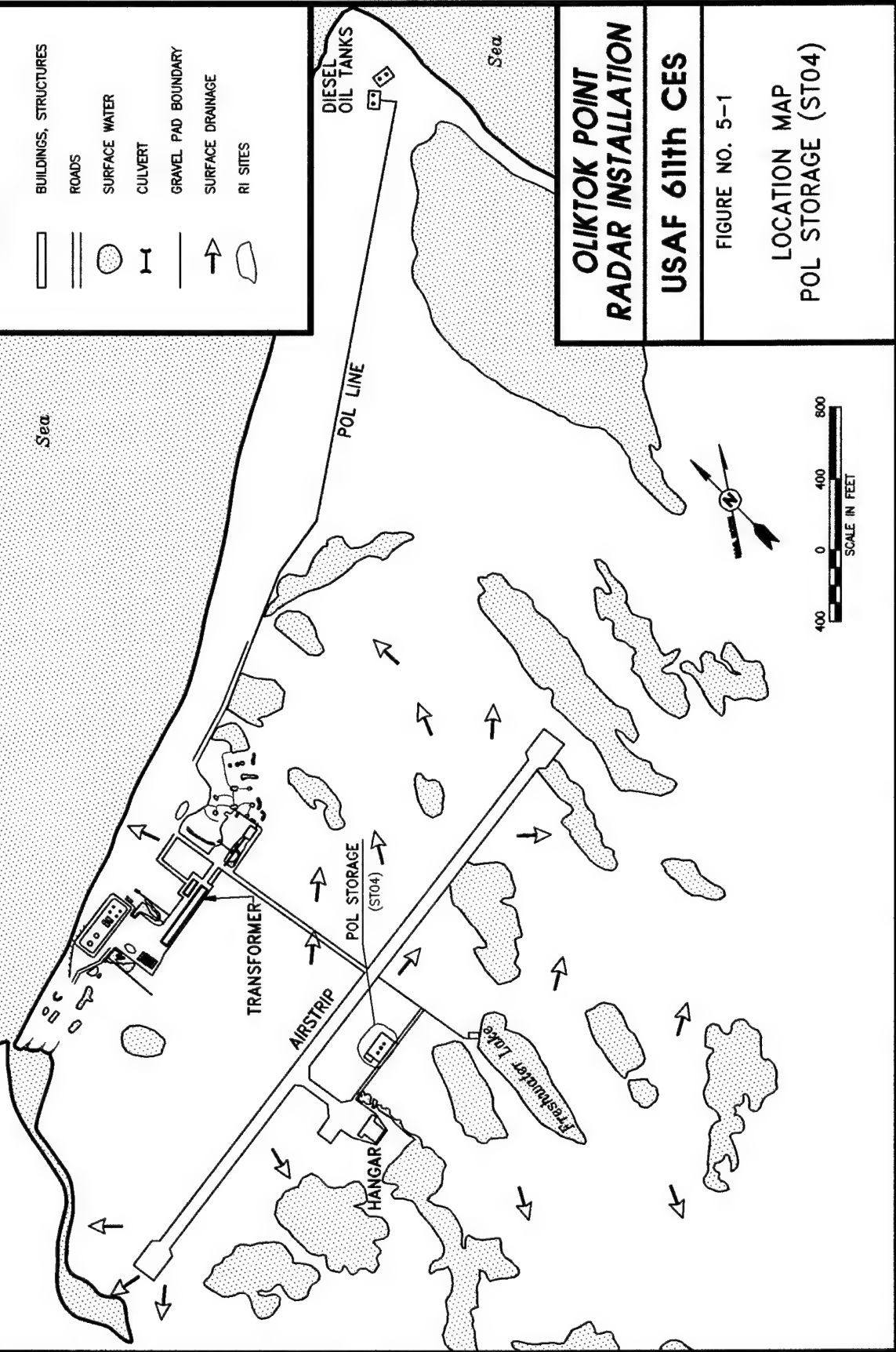
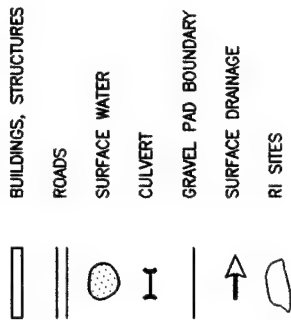
CHEMICAL	SAMPLE MEDIA	MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION	NUMBER OF DETECTIONS
GRPH ^a	Soil	1.03 mg/kg	1
Toluene	Soil	0.054 mg/kg	1
Xylenes (Total)	Soil	0.097 mg/kg	1

^a GRPH = Gasoline Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons.

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DRAWING No. OLILOC04

LEGEND

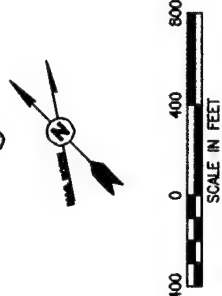


OLIKTOK POINT
RADAR INSTALLATION

USAF 611th CES

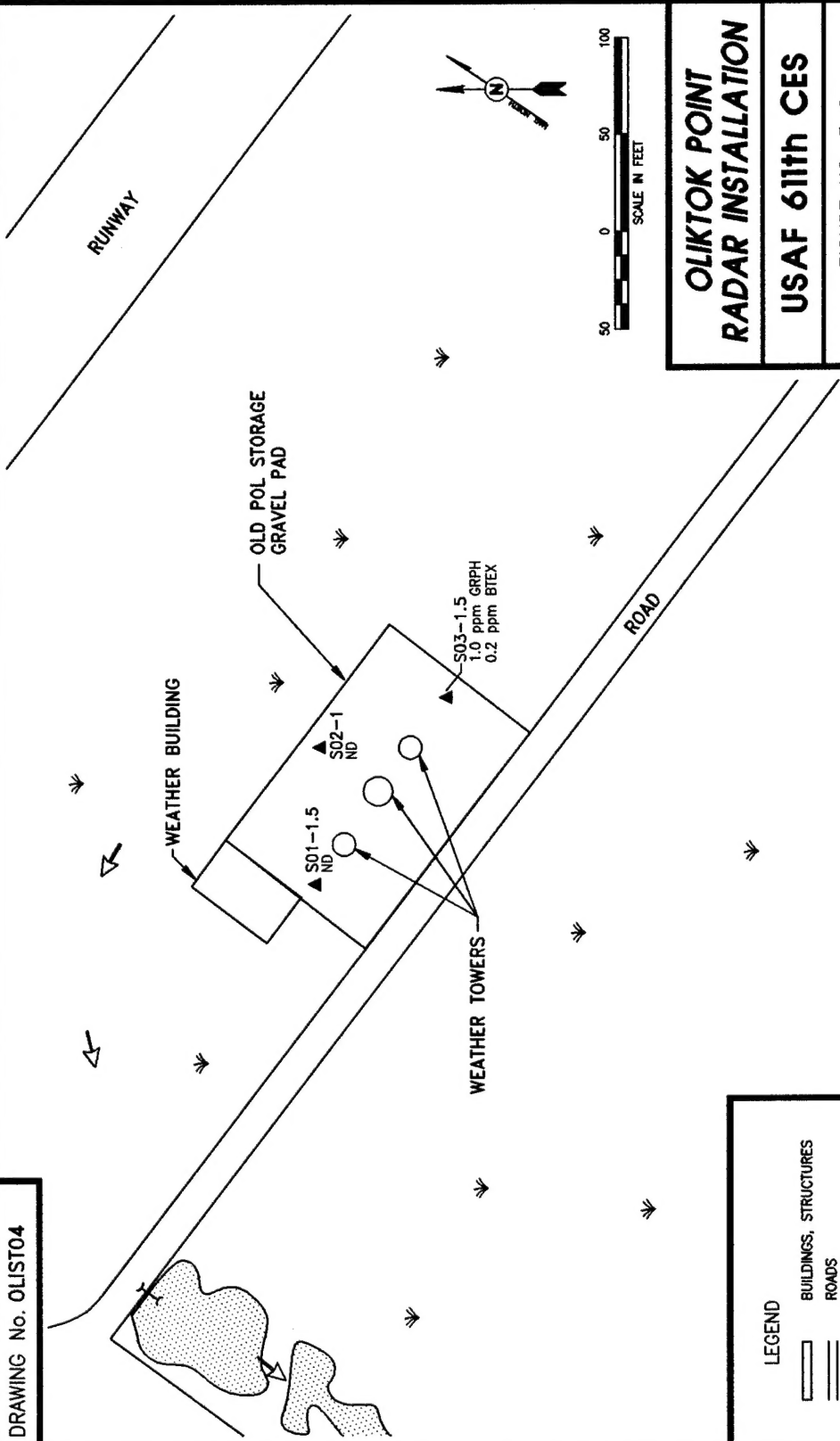
FIGURE NO. 5-1

LOCATION MAP
POL STORAGE (ST04)



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DRAWING No. OLIST04



OLIKTOK POINT RADAR INSTALLATION
USAF 611th CES
FIGURE NO. 5-2
POL STORAGE (ST04) SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

LEGEND	
	BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES
	ROADS
	SOIL SAMPLE
	TUNDRA
	SURFACE WATER
	CULVERT
	GRAVEL PAD BOUNDARY
	SURFACE DRAINAGE
	CT&E DATA
	2.6 ppm

ND	NO CONTAMINATION DETECTED
GRPH	GASOLINE RANGE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS
BTEX	TOTAL BTEX COMPOUNDS

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5.1.3 Risk Assessment Summary

The Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b) concluded that risks posed to human and ecological receptors by site contaminants are minimal given current and future site uses. Based on RI sampling and analyses, risk assessments, and current and future site uses, remedial actions are not warranted at this site. No significant human health or ecological risks were identified at the site. Therefore, the POL Storage (ST04) is recommended for no further action.

5.2 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Community relations activities that have taken place for the Oliktok Point radar installation include the following: residents of Nuiqsut communicated their concerns to Air Force community relations personnel during the summer of 1993; a mailing list of North Slope residents is being maintained by the 611th CES/CEVR; a fact sheet describing the status of the Installation Restoration Program at the radar installation was distributed to the mailing list on October 1994; a fact sheet was distributed to the mailing list during August 1995 explaining the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and how community residents could become RAB members; two RAB meetings were held in Barrow, Alaska in 1995; public notices were published during April 1996 regarding the decision for no further action at the POL Storage (ST04); fact sheets were sent to all residents on the mailing list during April 1996 describing the site recommended for no further action at the Oliktok Point radar installation; a public review and comment period on the Draft Final Decision Document for the no further action sites was held from 26 April to 25 May, 1996; and documents have been, and will continue to be, available for review at Tuzvy Library in Barrow, Alaska, Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage, Alaska, and the Nuiqsut Trapper School Library in Nuiqsut, Alaska, since April 1996. The Air Force has received no public comments in response to the fact sheets, public notices distributed to date, or during the formal public comment period.

To facilitate public participation the Air Force plans to conduct a RAB information meeting during 1996.

5.3 SELECTED ACTION AND DECISION

The selected action and decision for the POL Storage (ST04) is no further action. The action is consistent with the requirements of ADEC, the Air Force, and federal regulations regarding the remediation of hazardous waste sites. This decision is based on the conclusions provided above and the supporting documentation contained in the Final Oliktok Point Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (U.S. Air Force 1996a) and the Final Oliktok Point Risk Assessment (U.S. Air Force 1996b).

5.4 REFERENCES

- U.S. Air Force. 1996a. Final Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska. Prepared for the USAF Center for Environmental Excellence, Environmental Restoration Division. Prepared by ICF Technology, Inc. April.
- U.S. Air Force. 1996b. Final Risk Assessment for the Oliktok Point Radar Installation, Alaska. Prepared for the USAF Center for Environmental Excellence, Environmental Restoration Division. Prepared by ICF Technology, Inc. April.
- Woodward-Clyde Consultants. 1987. Technical Support Document for Record of Decision, POW-2 Dew Line Site. Final Report.